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OUTLINES AND REFERENCES

FOR AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF

EUROPEAN HISTORY

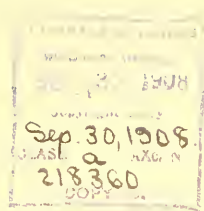
FROM THE THIRD TO THE THIRTEENTH
CENTURY

[CHAPTERS I-VII]

BY

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NOTE

The references accompanying the following outlines are distributed as they are with the object of indicating on the even-numbered pages matter which may suffice for a bare minimum of reading and study, and on the other pages matter in which the various topics may be pursued farther.

I

The Roman Empire, especially from the Third Century¹

A very short treatment, helpful as far as it goes, is to be found in Robinson, *Introduction to Western European History*, p. 8-18.

For a short account which should prove more satisfactory, see one of the better high school text-books, for example: Adams, *European History*; or Myers, *Ancient History*; or West, *Ancient History*; or Wolfson, *Essentials in Ancient History*; or Botsford, *History of Rome*; or Morey, *Outlines of Roman History*.

A clear general view is given by Mr. Hodgkin, in his *Dynasty of Theodosius*, p. 1-54.

1. Development of the Empire

1. Roman expansion.

The extent of the Empire at different stages of its development is shown in Dow, *Atlas of European History*, 3.

Some idea of the full extent of the Empire is conveyed by Mr. Hodgkin, in *Dynasty*, p. 3 (from bottom)—7.

2. The Republic and the Principate.

The general governmental difference between Rome before the emperors and Rome under the emperors is set forth in broad outline in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 7-17.

3. The age of the Antonines.²

2. Troubles of the Third Century³

3. Revival of the Central Power

1. Diocletian (284-305) and the tetrarchy.⁴

The conditions Diocletian found and the great objects he aimed at are briefly stated in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 19-23.

2. Constantine the Great (306-337).⁵

3. Constantine's successors, until Theodosius (379-395).⁶

¹ Students who already have some knowledge of later Roman history should find of use the general treatment in Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, vol. I, p. 1-58, or (for those who read French) that in Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, ch. i.

In the way of longer general accounts the works of Gibbon and Hodgkin are especially interesting: Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, as referred to farther along; Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, book I, chs. ii, iii-ix, and book III, ch. iii.

For an excellent short description of institutions under the later Empire, see Esmein, *Histoire du Droit Français*, p. 1-35.

The best general treatment in English of conditions under the declining Empire is Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*.

² A most interesting general view of the Empire in the second century of the Christian era is given by Gibbon in the first three chapters of his great *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

An important recent work in English relating to this time is Dill, *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius*.

³ The troubles which came to the Empire between the time of the Antonines and that of Diocletian are majestically set forth by Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, chs. iv-vii, x-xii.

⁴ Gibbon treats the work of Diocletian in his chapter xiii.

⁵ Gibbon deals with Constantine in his chapters xiv, xvii, xviii.

On the foundation of Constantinople, see also Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, vol. I, p. 50-58; and Oman, *Byzantine Empire*, ch. ii.

⁶ There is an interesting volume on Julian in the "Heroes of the Nations" series: Gardner, *Julian, Philosopher and Emperor*.

4. Reorganization of the Imperial Administration⁷

A brief and informal description of the imperial bureaucracy of Diocletian's time and after is given in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 33-44.

1. The official hierarchy.
2. Separation of military and civil functions.
3. New administrative divisions.

These divisions are shown in Dow, *Atlas*, 4.

5. Social Changes and the Fiscal Régime

The great contrast between the rich and the poor and the position of the curials are briefly set forth in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 44-54.

1. The landed aristocracy and the beginnings of serfdom.⁸
2. Principal taxes under the later Empire.
3. Rôle of the curial class in reference to taxes.⁹

6. Intellectual Life, and Morals, under the Later Empire¹⁰

⁷ The organization of the Roman government in the fourth century is described in Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, I, p. 37-49; Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, in ch. xvii; Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, book I, ch. iii. The chief source of our knowledge of it is a register of the offices of the Empire drawn up about the end of the fourth century, extracts from which have been translated by William Fairley, in the Univ. of Penn. "Translations and Reprints," vol. VI, No. 4.

⁸ To this applies an adaptation from G. Bloch's scholarly account of Roman society in Gaul in tome I² of the Lavissee *Histoire de France*: see Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 18-33.

⁹ A further adaptation from Bloch treats of this and the preceding point: see Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 34-43.

¹⁰ An adaptation of a part of the Bloch account referred to above appears in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 3-17, under the title, "Victory of the Latin Language."

For fuller treatments in English, consult Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, book V; Glover, *Life and Letters in the Fourth Century*; Taylor, *Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages*, especially chs. iii-v.

II

The Christian Church in the Roman Empire¹

There is a very short general view in Robinson, *Introduction*, p. 18-22 and the beginning of chapter iv.

More helpful may be the account in a high school text-book (Adams, Myers, West, Wolfson, Botsford, or Morey).

Consult also Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, at the beginning of ch. ix.

1. Its Beginnings, Spread, and Early Organization²

A short presentation of points especially emphasized by the Christians can be found in Adams, *Civilization During the Middle Ages*, ch. iii.

¹ A general account of medium length can be found in the earlier chapters of Fisher, *History of the Christian Church*, or Newman, *Manual of Church History*. Considerable use can be made also of Sohm, *Outlines of Church History*, div. I, chs. i-iii; and Sheppard, *Fall of Rome*, lectures xii and xiii.

Fuller general treatments are to be found in the larger church histories: Alzog, the best from the Catholic side; Gieseler, valuable especially for quotations from sources; Kurtz; Moeller, dry but scholarly and useful; Neander; Schaff. Especially serviceable is Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, and Gregorovius, *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages*.

Many of the sources relating to the church in this period are accessible in English. Of primary importance are the works of early Christian writers, like Augustine, Eusebius, and Jerome, of which there are translations in the Bohn Library or in the *Libraries* of Ante-Nicene, Nicene, and Post-Nicene Fathers. Available also in Gwatkin, *Selections from Early Writers Illustrative of Church History to the Time of Constantine*.

² The most important recent work on the spread of the church under the Empire is by A. Harnack, *Die Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums in den ersten drei Jahrhunderten*; there is an English translation of the first edition.

A scholarly and useful work is Ramsay, *The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A. D.*

Concerning the organization of the church, consult especially Hatch, *The Organization of the Early Christian Churches*.

The student may do well to acquaint himself here with the strong work by Mr. Leckey, *History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne*, particularly chapters iii and iv. A suggestive volume touching on the same subject is Bigg, *The Task of the Church in the Roman Empire*.

Gibbon, in the famous fifteenth chapter of his *Decline and Fall*, sets forth what seemed to him the principal reasons for the spread of the church.

2. Persecutions³

3. Victory of the Church

Some measures of the Roman government in behalf of Christians and the church are quoted in Robinson, *Readings in European History*, sections 6 and 7.

1. Imperial toleration and supremacy.
 - a. Constantine and the policy of toleration.
 - b. The Council of Nicea (325).
2. The end of paganism.⁴

4. The State Church

1. Its faith.⁵

On the early conception of a catholic church, see Cyprian, as quoted in Robinson, *Readings*, p. 19-21.

2. Its government.
3. The monks.⁶

St. Jerome, one of the church fathers, was long a monk; for ideas of his on the hermit's life, see Robinson, *Readings*, p. 80-87.

² The standard work on the subject is Allard, *Histoire des Persécutions*, 5 volumes. A shorter and more popular account, by the same writer, is *Le Christianisme et l' Empire Romain*.

Ramsay, in chs. x-xiv of the work already cited, discusses the persecutions of the first two centuries and in ch. xv gives a summary on "Cause and Extent of Persecution."

Gibbon, in his chapter sixteen, treats of the conduct of the Roman government toward the Christians from Nero to Constantine.

Interesting extracts from the sources concerning the persecutions are to be found in Munro, *The Early Christian Persecutions*, in Univ. of Penn. "Translations and Reprints," vol. IV, no. 1.

⁴ Consult Dill, *Roman Society in the last Century*, etc., book I.

⁵ The canons and creeds adopted by the first four general councils are edited by E. K. Mitchell in the Pennsylvania "Translations and Reprints," vol. IV, no. 2.

⁶ Wishart begins his *Short History of Monks and Monasteries* with two chapters on early monasticism in the east and in the west. General surveys of the subject are to be found also in the church histories; and in Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

H. O. Taylor, in *The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages*, ch. vii, treats of the origins and character of Christian monasticism.

Charles Kingsley's *Hermits* contains much from the sources and is absorbingly interesting.

For lives of Antony, Paulus, and Hilarion, and other writings, see in *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*.

Appropriate reading here is Tennyson's poem on "St. Simeon Stylites."

III

Invasions from the North and Fall of the Empire in the West¹

A useful outline account is given in Robinson, *Introduction*, ch. iii.

Maps illustrating the subject are to be found in Dow, *Atlas*, 5. Also, an easily accessible map of the routes of the invaders is given in Robinson, *Introduction*, after p. 26.

1. The Barbarian World

1. General View.²

2. The early Germans.³

Our chief original sources of information here are writings of Caesar and Tacitus. The little that Caesar wrote of the Germans in general may be read in the Univ. of Penn. "Translations and Reprints," vol. VI, no. 3, or in Ogg, *Source Book of Mediæval History*, sec. 1. In sec. 2 of the Ogg, the longer description by Tacitus is given in part.⁴

The ordinary life of a German village, the political institutions of the Teutonic races, and the development of confederacies among the Teutons, are described in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 54-75.

3. Relations between Germans and Romans.⁵

2. Breaking of the Danube Frontier; Invasion of the Visigoths

Short and very interesting accounts on topics 1-4 are to be found in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 75-86; 86-90, 95-98; 107-108, 110-116, 133; 134-168.

1. The Goths on the eve of entering the Empire.

2. Entrance of the Visigoths into the Empire; battle of Adrianople, 378.⁶

3. Theodosius and the Visigoths.

² Those who read French can make use of Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, ch. ii.

Long treatments easy to read and almost always interesting may be found in Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, and Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*. Very readable also and often quite suggestive is Villari, *Barbarian Invasions of Italy*.

A considerable part of the subject is treated in Bradley, *The Goths* (in "The Story of the Nations" series).

This period is studied sympathetically, especially in one of its principal men, in McCabe, *St. Augustine and his Age*.

Charles Kingsley's *Roman and the Teuton* compels reading but is not always trustworthy as history.

³ Brief accounts of the distribution of peoples before the invasions are to be found in Thatcher and Schwill, *Europe in the Middle Age*, p. 15-21, and Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, p. 47-51.

⁴ Among short treatments are Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. ix (a famous chapter); Green, *History of the English People*, Harper edition, vol. I, p. 7-20; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, p. 1-11.

More detailed, and very good, is Gummere, *Germanic Origins*.

For a good short account in German, with reference to institutions, see Schroeder, *Lehrbuch der deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*, p. 8-87.

⁵ The *Germania* of Tacitus translated in full may easily be had in the Univ. of Penn. "Translations and Reprints," vol. VI, no. 3.

⁶ These relations are recounted briefly in Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, p. 55-58.

⁷ Ammianus Marcellinus, to whom we are largely indebted for our information about this period, closed his *Roman History* with the death of Emperor Valens at Adrianople. A translation of his work, by C. D. Yonge, forms part of the Bohn Library. Quotations from it, on the crossing of the Danube by the Goths and the battle of 378, are given in Ogg, *Source Book*, secs. 3 and 4.

4. The Visigoths under Alaric; invasion of Italy and sack of Rome.⁷
5. Establishment of the Visigoths in Gaul and Spain.

3. Other Invaders and Invasions

1. Invasions across the Rhine, into Gaul and Spain; by Suevi, Vandals, Alani, Burgundians, and Franks.
2. Invasions into Britain.
3. Invasion of the Huns.

A short and interesting account of the Huns until the break-up of Attila's empire will be found in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 80-85, 180-203.

The description given of the Huns by Ammianus Marcellinus is quoted in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 5 (b).

- a. The Huns before the accession of Attila.
- b. The Huns under Attila.⁸
- c. Extinction of the Hunnish empire.
4. The Vandals in Africa and Italy, under Gaiseric.

The conquering and plundering career of the Vandals under Gaiseric is described briefly in Hodgkin, *Dynasty*, p. 209-232.

- a. The gaining of Africa.
- b. Invasion of Italy; sack of Rome, 455.

4. Barbarian Control of the Emperorship in the West

1. Weakness of the Roman administration.⁹

For a short and exceptionally good discussion of the causes of Rome's decline, see Adams, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 76-88.

2. The emperorship from Maximus to Romulus Augustulus, 455-476.

⁷ Pagans argued that so great ill-fortune was due to the anger of the old gods, since Rome had rejected them and chosen the God of the Christians. To combat this argument, Augustine, the most celebrated father of the western church, wrote his *City of God*. A handy edition of it, in the Elizabethan translation of John Healey, may be had in the "Temple Classics," three small volumes.

⁸ On the great battle in Gaul, see Bury's edition of Gibbon, vol. III, appendix, no. 28; also Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, vol. II, p. 138-152.

⁹ The various evidences and causes of the decline of the Roman Empire have formed a theme for many writers. Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century*, etc., book III (including two chapters), deals especially with internal causes of decline.

Shorter and of good service is Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, book III, ch. ix. Mr. Hodgkin treats the same subject in an article in the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1898, entitled "The Fall of the Roman Empire and its Lessons for Us."

Of special interest also are: Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, I, p. 25-36; Cunningham, in *Western Civilization*, vol. I; and Seeley, *Roman Imperialism*.

A useful digest of several works, with reference to causes of the fall of the Empire, is to be found in the *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1899: "The Fall of the Western Empire."

- a. Avitus (455-456), "Client of the Visgoths."
- b. Supremacy of Ricimer (456-472): Marjorian (457-461); Severus III (461-465); Anthemius (467-472), "Client of Byzantium."
- c. Supremacy of Orestes: Olybrius (472), "Client of the Vandals;" Glycerius (473), "Client of the Burgundian;" Julius Nepos (473-475), "Client of Byzantium;" Romulus Augustulus (475-476), "Son of Orestes."

3. Odovakar, "Soldier of Fortune."

For a very brief account of Odovakar (or Odoacer), see either Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, p. 51-52; or Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, p. 52-53; or better, Oman, *Europe 476-918*, p. 1-5.

5. Invasion of Italy by the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric¹⁰

For a very brief account, see either Emerton, *Introduction*, p. 52-56, or Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, p. 55-62.

6. The Germans in the Empire¹¹

¹⁰ The account of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric in Oman, *Europe*, p. 15-32, is clear and interesting.

Freeman has written on this subject in "The Goths at Ravenna"; see his *Essays*, 3rd series.

Mr. Hodgkin, in addition to the exhaustive treatment in his *Italy*, etc., has contributed a volume on *Theodoric* to the "Heroes of the Nations" series.

The correspondence of Cassiodorus, Theodoric's minister, has survived and in condensed form is available in English: *Letters of Cassiodorus*, translated by Hodgkin.

¹¹ Some matter on this subject, adapted from one of the writings of Lavissee, is to be found in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 44-59. Also, of special interest here is Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century*, etc., book IV.

IV

Roman Reaction in the East¹, and Germanic Rule in the West

For a short account relating to the first three topics outlined here, see Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, ch. viii and secs. 1-5 of ch. ix.

1. Survival of the Empire in the East²

1. Its rulers.
2. Internal conditions.
3. Situation with reference to outsiders.

2. The Reign of Justinian, 527-565³

1. The new emperor and the first years of his reign.⁴
 - a. His character and aims.
 - b. Codification of the law.⁵
 - c. Struggle with Persia.
 - d. The hippodrome and the Nika sedition.⁶
2. Struggle for the west.⁷

On the situation in western Europe at the beginning of the struggle, see Dow, *Atlas*, "The New Kingdoms at the Death of Theodoric (526)," on plate 5.

- a. In Africa, against the Vandals.
 - b. In Italy, against the Ostrogoths.⁸
 - c. In Spain. Survival of the Visigothic kingdom.
3. Wars of defense.
 - a. Against the Persians.
 - b. Against others, in the Balkan peninsula.
4. The emperor as builder.
5. Costs of the imperial policy; and the plague.

¹ The fullest and most scholarly treatments of this subject in English may be found in Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, and Holmes, *The Age of Justinian and Theodora, a History of the Sixth Century A. D.* (2 vols.). See also Oman, *Byzantine Empire*, here and there, and in Finlay, *History of Greece*.

A convenient account in French is in Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, ch. iv.

² On this topic there is an account of medium length in Oman, *Europe 476-918*, ch. iii.

³ The student will find a discouraging amount of military detail in Oman's *Europe*, etc., chs. v and vi, but by passing over such matter rapidly he will probably find that these chapters give the most serviceable short account in English of Justinian's reign.

There are articles by Bryce on Justinian in the *Dictionary of Christian Biography* and the *Britannica*.

⁴ Especially interesting is Gibbon, ch. xl. See also Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, book IV, ch. xiv and part of ch. xv.

⁵ See Sohm, in *Institutes of the Roman Law*; or Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, in ch. xlv.

On the fate of the Roman law after Justinian, see Sohm; or in Hadley, *Introduction to Roman Law*, lecture ii: "The Roman Law since Justinian."

⁶ Very interesting and enlightening is the adaptation from Charles Diehl in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 87-113.

⁷ Gibbon's account falls in chs. xli and xliii of the *Decline and Fall*.

⁸ To this subject Hodgkin devotes a large volume in his *Italy and her Invaders*: "The Imperial Restoration."

3. After the Reaction. More Invasions⁹

1. Weakness of Justinian's successors: Justin II (565-578); Tiberius II (578-582); Maurice (582-602); Phocas (602-610).
2. Developments in the east.
3. Developments in the west.
 - a. In general.
 - b. Invasion of the Lombards. Division of Italy between the Lombards and the Empire.

See Dow, *Atlas*, "The Lombards in Italy," on plate 5.

4. The Franks under the Merovingians¹⁰

Very short is the account in Robinson, *Introduction*, secs. 13, 14. Of more service should be Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. vii; or Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, p. 66-85.

For maps illustrating the history of the Franks in this period, see Dow, *Atlas*, plate 5.

1. Under Clovis: the making of the Frankish kingdom.

The conversion of Clovis, especially its significance, is discussed briefly in Ogg, *Source Book*, introduction to sec. 6.

2. Under the successors of Clovis.
3. Dismemberment of the realm.

5. Germanic Ideas of Law¹¹

The most serviceable short treatment of this subject in English is Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. viii.

⁹ An easily accessible account will be found in Oman, *Europe*, p. 145-157, 181-195.

¹⁰ For an account of medium length, see Oman, *Europe*, in chs. iv, vii, x; or in Sergeant, *The Franks*; or Kitchin, *History of France*, in vol. I; or preferably, Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, in ch. iii.

An excellent account of greater length is to be found in the Lavissee *Histoire de France*, tome II¹.

Our principal original source of information concerning the Franks in the sixth century is the history written by Gregory of Tours. Some idea of this work may be gained from the extracts from it in Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, p. 51-55, or Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 6.

¹¹ An admirable short account of this subject is given by Esmein in his *Cours d'Histoire du Droit Français*, p. 51-59, 90-97.

Of much value is Lea, *Superstition and Force*, being essays on the wager of law, wager of battle, the ordeal, and torture.

Examples of methods of securing proof are given in the Pennsylvania, "Translations and Reprints," vol. IV, no. 4.

There are extracts from the law of the Salian Franks in Henderson, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, p. 176-189. Part of the same matter, with useful notes, is in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 7.

1. Policy of the German conquerors in reference to law.
 - a.* Statement of.
 - b.* Origins.
 1. Historical circumstances.
 2. Personality of law.
 - c.* Result: two systems of law in the German states.
2. Features of criminal law.
 - a.* Legal evidence in criminal matters.
 1. Fundamental principles.
 - * 2. Methods of securing proof.
 - b.* Punishments.

V

Invasions from the South and East: Expansion of Islam and Survival of Rome¹

Probably the most serviceable manual account in English is in Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, chs. x and xi.

1. Arabia and the Arabs

See Dow, *Atlas*, on plate 6.

1. Features of Arabia.
2. The Arabs of the early seventh century.

2. Mohammed and Islam

1. Mohammed.
 - a. Ancestry, infancy and youth.
 - b. Personal characteristics.
2. Founding of Islam.
 - a. Until the Hegira, or flight from Mecca, 622.
 - b. Progress at Medina and submission of Arabia.

3. The Coran (or Koran, or Qur'an).

For brief selections from the Coran see Robinson, *Readings*, at beginning of ch. vi; or Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 13; or Fling and Jones, *European History Studies*, vol. II, no. 3.

- a. How made.
- b. Leading features.

4. Islam: the Mohammedan religion.²

3. Extension of the Faith: Formation of the Arab Empire

See "The Conquests of the Mohammedans" in Dow, *Atlas*, on plate 6.

¹ For accounts of medium length see Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, chs. l and li, famous chapters; Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, book IV, chs. i and ii; and Freeman, in *Hist. and Conquests of the Saracens*. For an account by a Mohammedan, see Syed Ameer Ali in *A Short History of the Saracens*. In French is the almost always serviceable Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, chs. ix, xv.

Studies of medium length may be found also in Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero Worship* (see "The Hero as Prophet"); Clarke, *Ten Great Religions* (see "Mohammed and Islam"); Draper, *Intellectual Development of Europe*; Smith, *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*; Stanley, *History of the Eastern Church* (see the lecture on "Mohammedanism in its Relation to the Eastern Church").

For detailed accounts consult the scholarly works by Muir; *The Coran: its Composition and Teachings*; *The Life of Mohammed*; *Annals of the Early Caliphate*; *Rise and Decline of Islam*. See also Gilman, *The Saracens*; and Lane-Poole, *Story of the Moors in Spain*.

Knowledge of the Mohammedan religion is of course derived primarily from the Coran. This may be read in Sale, *Translation of the Koran*; but better Palmer, *Translation of the Qur'an*, in vols. VI and IX of "Sacred Books of the East." See also the most interesting *Speeches and Table-Talk of the Prophet Mohammed*, selected and translated by Lane-Poole.

On the life of the east there is always the charming *Arabian Nights*, translation by Burton or by Lane.

² Palmer treats of this serviceably in the introduction to his *Qu'ran*.

1. The caliphate: contests over the succession.
2. Under the four "perfect" caliphs (632-661): Abu Bekr, Omar, Othman, Ali.
 - a. Abu Bekr's victory over Arab rebellion.
 - b. Earlier conquests.
 - c. Internal troubles. Their effect on conquests.
3. Under the Ommiads.
 - a. Conquests.
 - b. The empire after the conquests. The believers and the unbelievers.
4. Fall of the Ommiads and rise of the Abbassids.
5. Prospective importance with reference to Europe.

4. Survival of the Eastern Roman Empire³

The surviving Empire is shown in Dow, *Atlas*, on plates 6, 6', 8.

1. The Empire under the House of Heraclius (610-717).
 - a. What Heraclius (610-641) did for the Empire.
 1. Internal policy.
 2. Wars against border powers: Mohammedans and Persians.
 - b. Failures of Heraclius' successors.
 1. Wars against Lombards, Bulgarians, Slavs, and Mohammedans.
 2. Internal conditions. Anarchy.
2. Revival under the Isaurians.
 - a. Rise of the Isaurian dynasty. Leo III (717-742).
 - b. The Iconoclastic struggle.
 1. Aims of the Iconoclasts.
 2. Periods and features.
 - c. Main achievements of the Isaurians. Their place in the history of the Empire.

³ The most available source of medium compass in English is Oman, *Europe 476-918*, in chs. xii, xiv, xviii, xxviii; or Oman, in *The Byzantine Empire*.

Of more service, if one reads French, is Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, in ch. iv, and ch. xiii.

Consult also Harrison, *Meaning of History and Other Historical Pieces*, chs. xi, xii; and Harrison, *Byzantine History in the Early Middle Ages*.

Fuller accounts are given by Bury in his *Later Roman Empire*, and Finlay, in *History of Greece*.

VI

The Church in the West, in the Early Middle Ages¹

A general view of the subject, good as far as it goes, is given by Robinson in chs. iv and v of his *Introduction*.

1. Rise of the Papacy²

Emerton, *Introduction*, p. 102-109, deals in part with causes of papal progress.

1. Location of the bishopric of Rome.
2. Belief in the primacy of Peter.

A papal statement of the doctrine of the Petrine supremacy, from a sermon by Leo the Great, will be found in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 10.

3. Rôle of the bishop of Rome with reference to heresies and doctrinal controversies.
4. Leo the Great, pope 440-461.

2. The Benedictine Monks³

1. Saint Benedict.
2. The rule of Saint Benedict.⁴

Some parts of the rule are translated in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 11.

3. The Benedictine convents.*

3. Gregory the Great, 590-604⁵

In the way of a mere outline account, Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, ch. ix, secs. 9-15, will be more serviceable on this subject than the Robinson *Introduction*.

¹ Detailed accounts on each topic may be found in pertinent parts of the church histories (cited under ch. II of these outlines); or in Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*. Also, on some of the topics there are rather full treatments in Hodgkin's *Italy and her Invaders*.

² Some of the original sources of information concerning the position of the bishop of Rome in the church in the first five centuries of its history are brought together in Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, p. 62-73.

Excellent, but in French, is Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, p. 204-213.

³ Emerton, in his *Introduction*, gives a chapter (xi) to the subject; likewise Wishart, in *A Short History of Monks and Monasteries*, ch. ii.

The fullest treatment of the subject is in Montalembert, *The Monks in the West*, vol. I—especially interesting.

Cunningham, in his *Western Civilization*, etc., sec. 82, treats briefly of the economic influence of the monasteries. What he says may be read also in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 129-136.

A medieval account of the founding of one of the most famous of the monasteries is quoted in Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, sec. 47.

⁴ There is an English translation of the rule in Henderson, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*. A good analysis of the rule is given by Taylor, *The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages*, p. 164-178.

⁵ Those who read French may well consult Lavissee and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, p. 237-244, 213-216.

A detailed study of Gregory by an English scholar was published not long since: Dudden, *Gregory the Great: His Place in History and in Thought*, 2 vols.

1. Gregory before he was pope.
2. His temporal authority.
3. His spiritual authority: the struggle for primacy in the church.
4. Gregory as a practical moralist; his writings.⁶

Some selections from his *Pastoral Care*, or *Pastoral Rule*—one of the most influential writings of the middle ages—are given in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 12.

4. The Church in Britain

A map of "England under the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms" will be found in Dow, *Atlas*, 10.

1. Christianity among the Celts.
2. Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons.

The account of this by the monk Bede, who lived in the seventh and eighth centuries, is quoted in translation by Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, secs. 39-41, and by Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 9.

3. Struggle between the Roman church and the Irish church.

For Bede's account of the settlement of this struggle, see Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, sec. 42.

5. The Church in Frankland and Germany

1. The church organization in Frankland.
2. Faith and morals of the Franks.⁷
3. Christian missions in Gaul and Germany.⁸

The regions in which the missionaries labored may be seen in Dow, *Atlas*, plate 5 or plate 7.

- a. Irish and Gallo-Roman missions.
- b. Anglo-Saxon missions. Boniface.

Documents illustrating the relations between Boniface and the papacy are given in Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, secs. 43-45.

⁶ Gregory's writings reveal much of the thinking and life of the time. Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, secs. 27-31, 35, 37, gives extracts from them. For translations at length see the *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*.

⁷ A treatment of these matters by the French historian Lavissee is accessible in adapted form in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 60-83.

⁸ There is a good account of these missions by A. Berthelot in the Lavissee and Rambaud *Histoire Générale*, vol. I, from p. 285. A useful adaptation from this account will be found in Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, p. 114-128.

The biography of one of the missionaries, St. Columban, written by the monk Jonas shortly after Columban's death, is an interesting and instructive source upon the beliefs and life of the sixth and seventh centuries: *Life of St. Columban*, translated by Munro, in the University of Pennsylvania "Translations and Reprints," vol. II, no. 7.

VII

The Frankish Empire¹

Robinson, *Introduction*, devotes two short chapters (vi and vii) to the subject.

Considerably longer is the general account in Bémont and Monod, *Medieval Europe*, chs. xii, xiii.

Dow, *Atlas*, on plate 7, shows the Frankish empire in the time of Charlemagne.

1. Rise and Fall of the Carolingians²

1. Founding of their power.
2. Charles Martel (714-741); his wars and supremacy.

2. The Carolingians and the Popes³

1. The popes in Italy.
 - a. The Byzantine danger.
 - b. The Lombard danger.
2. Change in the kingship of the Franks.

For contemporary—or almost contemporary—statements concerning the change, see Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, secs. 49, 50, or Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 14.

- a. Pippin made king (751).
 - b. Papal coronation of Pippin (754).

3. Formation of the Papal State.

In Dow, *Atlas*, plate 7 (V) is a small map on "Papal Acquisitions in the Eighth Century."

- a. Pippin's campaigns in Italy.
 - b. The "Donation of Constantine" and the "Donation of Pippin."⁴

3. Frankish Conquests under Charlemagne⁵

1. Accession and inheritance of Charles.
2. Conquest of the Lombards.

¹ Mr. Hodgkin's little volume on *Charles the Great* is really an account of the Carolingians through the time of Charlemagne; the story is told simply and interestingly.

Especially serviceable are the pertinent parts of chs. vi and vii in vol. I of the Lavissee and Rambaud *Histoire Générale*.

Those desirous of looking into more detailed general surveys may turn in English to Mr. Hodgkin's *Italy and her Invaders*, in vols. VII and VIII; in French to the Lavissee *Histoire de France* II¹. On Charlemagne there are in English also the volumes by Davis, *Charlemagne*, and Mombert, *A History of Charles the Great*. See also some chapters of Villari, *Barbarian Invasions of Italy*.

² Emerton, *Introduction*, gives a chapter (x) to this; Oman, *Europe 476-918*, two chapters (xv, xvii).

³ Emerton, *Introduction*, has a chapter (xii) on "The Franks from Charles Martel to Charlemagne."

⁴ An English translation of the "Donation of Constantine" is to be found in Henderson, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*. For a very readable account of the "Donation" see Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, book VIII, ch. vii.

Mr. Lea has a study on "The Rise of the Temporal Power" in his *Studies in Church History*.

⁵ There is a useful account in Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. xiii. Longer is Oman, *Europe 476-918*, chs. xx, xxi.

3. Conquest of the Saxons.

How the Christian religion and the church figured in the conquest is reflected in a set of regulations concerning the Saxon territory promulgated about 780. Some of these regulations are quoted in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 17.

4. Other conquests.

5. The conqueror as person.

See a quotation from the biography of Charles written by his secretary, Einhard,⁶ in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 15, or Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, sec. 53.

4. Revival of the Emperorship⁷

1. Influences leading to it.

2. The coronation (800).

3. Consequences.

5. The Government of Charlemagne⁸

1. Conditions to be dealt with.

2. The court, and the assemblies. The capitularies.

3. Administrative divisions and local officers.

Charlemagne's problems and aims as a ruler may be perceived in great part in his regulations concerning the *missi*. Selections from a capitulary embodying these regulations are given in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 21, and Robinson, *Readings*, sec. 62.

4. The army.

Some of the emperor's regulations concerning the army are quoted in Robinson, *Readings*, vol. I, secs. 57-60.

6. Schools and Writers⁹

Something of Charlemagne's ideas and policy in the matter may be seen in a letter he addressed to the abbot of Fulda, quoted in Ogg, *Source Book*, sec. 23, and Robinson, *Readings*, sec. 63.

1. The palace school.

2. Other schools.

3. The "Carolingian Renaissance."

⁶ The whole of Einhard's *Life of Charlemagne*, a most interesting book and not long, may be read in English; see the translation by S. E. Turner.

⁷ Convenient short accounts in English are to be found in Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. xiv; Oman, *Europe 476-918*, ch. xxii; Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, chs. iv and v.

⁸ Various documents relating to the subject are accessible in the Pennsylvania "Translations and Reprints," vol. III, no. 2, and vol. VI, no. 5; and in Thatcher and McNeal, *A Source Book for Mediæval History*.

⁹ Books in English which treat of this are West, *Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools*, and Mullinger, *Schools of Charles the Great*.

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